

# THE SOUTHERNER.

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TARBOROUGH:

JUNE 5, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
DAVID S. REID.

We are authorized to announce Col. H. T. CLARK, as a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the next General Assembly.

### Fourth of July.

A meeting of the citizens was held on Saturday last, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of Independence. Jno. S. Dancy, Esq., was called to the Chair and Geo. Howard, Jr., appointed Secretary.

On motion of Jno. D. Hyman, Esq., the Chairman was empowered to appoint a Committee to select an orator and make all necessary arrangements. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen: Messrs. Jno. D. Hyman, Jno. Nordet, Wm. H. Powell, Amariah Cobb and David Pender.

On motion of Mr. F. L. Bond, the Committee was instructed to request the merchants, shop-keepers, &c. to suspend business during the celebration.

The meeting then adjourned.

JNO. S. DANCY, Chairman.

Geo. HOWARD, Jr. Secretary.

### The Candidates for Governor.

On Monday last, we had the pleasure of hearing the candidates for Governor address the people in the Court House in Greenville. The day was fair and pleasant, yet as it was not Court, and the season a busy one, the audience was not very large. About 12 o'clock, the appointed hour, the candidates entered the Court Room. After they were seated, Mr. Satterthwaite arose and presented to the audience John Kerr of Caswell as the Whig Candidate. We have witnessed but few meetings between gubernatorial competitors and in our simplicity, believing that men sufficiently prominent to occupy before the people the position of Mr. Kerr, were known to them, we expected Mr. Satterthwaite would surely be seated after making a simple presentation. Not so, however. Thinking Mr. Kerr either unknown to the people, or that his mighty aid and assistance was required to elevate him in their estimation, he must forthwith proceed to pass a eulogy on this gallant Whig leader. Even the unsophisticated democracy would not have resorted to such an unequalled, ridiculous mode of puffing their candidate. Alas, we fear the etiquetted taste of the "deceitful" party has gone the way of their principles.

After Mr. Satterthwaite did seat himself, Mr. Kerr arose. He opened his speech with a glowing eulogy on the State—the glorious reminiscences of her past history, the dawning brilliancy of her future career—closing it with the exclamation, "I had rather be the Governor of North Carolina, than any State under the sun." He then turned to his competitor, and in terms exceedingly courteous and polite, spoke of their past friendship, the forbearance which it called for, the kindness and courtesy which it should prompt, on the part of each, and hoped that it would meet with sacred observance. He next spoke of the Whig party, asserted their consistency for the last 20 years, robbed the old political veteran of Ashland in the brightest fabrics of his imagination and presented him to the audience, and even bestowed a passing compliment on the motives of the Democracy. We could but call to mind a speech of a candidate for the office of sheriff, we once heard not far from Mr. Kerr's county, "I love you all my friends, I love you my opponent, I love every body." Mr. Kerr, however, did say something more than that, whereas the candidate for sheriff did not.

So far Mr. Kerr had used but one expression that would not have been cordially responded to by every citizen of our country—but one expression, bearing the stamp of party. That expression he now attempted to prove, that the Whig party advocated the same

measures, they did twenty years ago. And first, the Bank. Here he indulged in one of the most palpable pieces of sophistry we have ever heard even from the stump. He said the Whig party had advocated a National Bank, under the conviction that it would prove the best possible fiscal agent for the regulation of the finances of the country, if after its establishment, it should be supported by the whole people of the country; but that they were always unwilling to foist it on the country as a mere party institution. That a large party in the country had proved determinedly opposed to it, and unless we were to become engaged in a war with some great commercial country, they were convinced that it would not meet with the support of the whole people, and therefore did not advocate thrusting it on the country. Aye, for a very potent reason, they know they cannot. Were we in a war with any great commercial country in '41, and would they not have thrust it on the country if they could have done so, as the sacrifice of poor John Tyler witnesseth? Whig consistency, thou art indeed a curiosity.

Mr. Kerr next discussed the Tariff, and attempted to convince the people by his specious argumentation, that the tariff of '46 had been made through the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, practically the same as the tariff of '42, for which reason, it had proved so productive of revenue. That as by these instructions, the freight, commissions, etc. had been added to the foreign valuation, the Tariff of '46 had become the very thing the Whigs advocated. Nor did he echo the first note about its deep corruption, its innumerable frauds, which the Whig party have been so loudly proclaiming throughout the country. He rather chose to leave his vague generalities to the people, in the hope that they would conclude that he was not only a consistent partizan but a supporter of the tariff of '46.

The next topic was the distribution of public lands, and here he is indeed where he was twenty years ago, for he attempted to palm off the old Whig humbug, that if the States had their respective portions of the public lands, taxation would become a mere name—tax-collectors never again be heard of, or if they were, "they would not demand as many cents as they now do dollars." Let facts test this. Mr. Kerr stated as an indisputable fact, that the public lands were not a source of revenue, but rather a drawback on the treasury than otherwise. That the cost of preparation for market, the low price, the comparatively small portion disposed of, had always prevented them from being productive of much revenue. It is clear that the General Government, with no competitor, cannot make these lands produce more than expenses. How palpably absurd then that North Carolina, surrounded with competition, would be able to turn her portion into a mint, where all her taxes might be coined without the slightest demand on her citizens. Such Utopian schemes will never delude the good people of this land of steady habits.

Mr. Kerr viewing with self complacency his happy vindication of Whig consistency; proceeded to our State policy and here we were very particular to take his views with strict exactitude. After making the declaration that he "was a republican and that whatever the majority wished, he was for," with a great deal more of the same kind of blarney, he defined his position on amending the Constitution, in about the following terms, "Had I been one of the framers of the Constitution, I would very probably have opposed several of its provisions. I have always looked on all property qualifications as being rather objectionable; but I thought the Constitution, taken as a whole, the best that could have been devised for North Carolina, I would therefore have preferred that it should remain as it is; but as the question of Free Suffrage has been raised and discussed, and as it is a foregone conclusion that a majority of the people of North Carolina are for it, I am for their having it. My competitor and myself differ only in the mode. I say, if amendments are to be made, let us have an open convention, and let all

other necessary amendments be made at the same time. I am for sweeping at the same time from our constitution every land qualification, both for representatives and voters. Does the possession of land make a man more wise, more patriotic, &c." Could he have indirectly advocated more strongly an open convention? Could he have pressed more cogently the very measures which Eastern Carolina so much fears? Comments hereafter.

He next spoke of the Compromise, and here he met with our hearty approbation. He proclaimed in frank, deep, soul stirring tones, strict adherence to the Fugitive Slave Law or Dissolution, a determination "to walk to his arm-pits in blood before he would concede another inch to Northern fanaticism." Happy are we to record such an emanation from a Whig leader of North Carolina: Happy to perceive the dawning prospect of her people, standing all on the platform of Southern Rights, and however much diversified in other political opinions, in this respect, all bound together as a band of brothers, "one and inseparable." Will the Whig party throughout the State follow in the footsteps of their gallant, chivalric champion? He has kindled the fire of patriotism, may they stand the test and come forth sterling patriots.

Mr. Kerr next alluded to the Presidency. He spoke in unmeasured terms of praise of Mr. Fillmore as his first choice, and in an after explanation, avowed his determination to support no man for President who did not unequivocally approve and sanction the Fugitive Slave Law;—and that if Scott or any other person should be nominated without such unmistakable evidence of their adherence to it, he should urge North Carolina to vote independently for Fillmore. With a high tribute to the merits of Secretary Graham, he closed his speech.

To sum up, the speech was a fine specimen of declamation, his fancy flights were happy and well sustained, his arguments specious and well calculated to delude; yet his speech was wanting in that deliberation and calmness which characterize a powerful and correct judgment, that close reasoning which always mark the advocacy of a good cause.

Gov. Reid then arose and spoke for about two hours in a very calm and collected manner. He spoke of the acts of his administration, those measures which had been unusual, and solicited enquiry into the faithfulness with which he had performed his duties. He then took up the different positions of Mr. Kerr, exposed their sophistry, vindicated the democratic policy, defined his own position, and drew by questions the position of his competitor. On State politics they are both opposed to a change in the basis of representation, or to a change in the present manner of distributing the School Fund. Mr. Kerr is for amending the Constitution by Convention. Gov. Reid by the Legislative mode. On National politics, Mr. Kerr declares himself a real Clay whig, and we doubt not would advocate the old Clay measures, if his party could but get the power: Gov. Reid is a regular, old-fashioned, Edgecombe kind of Jeffersonian democrat. On Southern Rights, they stand "hand in hand," and "shoulder to shoulder." Fuller comments we must defer until another time.

### The Female Examination.

We believe that Examinations, considered as indications of the advancement of the pupils, are generally humbugs. Teachers too often seek mere momentary glitter, too often cultivate the powers for this special object, at the expense of solid learning, and substantial progress, for it to be otherwise. This being so, we take pleasure in speaking of the late examination as one of those plain, substantial exhibitions, of the "good old time" order, evincing in the teachers special regard for the lasting interests of their pupils—whose well-digested answers showed plainly that the true end of education, had been successfully sought—a proper exercise of the mental faculties, and a just mode of thought. For usefulness in life, the

teachings of such preceptors, deserve the highest commendation.

### DEMOCRATIC

#### National Convention.

This body met on Tuesday last. On being called to order by the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, Gen. Saunders, of this State, was chosen President *pro tem*. During the afternoon the Committee on organization, reported the Hon. John W. Davis as President. The Convention was very full and quite harmonious. No balloting in the latest news.

### POLITICAL.

From the Raleigh Standard.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE—CALLED SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Pursuant to a call of the Governor, the Council of State met in this City on the 18th inst., and a quorum not appearing, the Council adjourned to the 20th, when a quorum was in attendance. Wilson S. Hill, Esq., was chosen President, and Mr. W. H. Jones, Secretary.

We have been permitted to copy, for the information of our readers, the proceedings of the Council in relation to a called session of the Legislature.

The following communication was received from Gov. Reid, and considered.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Raleigh, May 20, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: The construction placed on the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 3d article of the Constitution of the United States, requires the vote for President and Vice President in 1852 to be according to the Census of 1850. This construction has been generally acquiesced in, and will, I presume, be adopted by all the States. Although I have not been officially informed of the fact, yet it is well understood that North Carolina, according to the late apportionment, will only be entitled to ten Electoral votes in the next election. The act of the General Assembly of this State at the session of 1842-3 divided the State into 11 Electoral districts. Therefore the act of Assembly provides for the election of eleven Electors, while the State under the late apportionment will only be entitled to ten Electoral votes. The next election for President will take place before the regular period appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly. It is provided by law that the Governor may, with the advice of the Council of State, call a meeting of the General Assembly, if the same shall be absolutely necessary, at a sooner day than the same may be adjourned to or appointed to meet. I submit to your consideration, whether under the circumstances it does not become necessary to convene the General Assembly at an earlier day than is provided by law for its regular meeting, to have further legislation to avoid illegality in the election for President and Vice President. If your body should advise the General Assembly to be convened for the purpose I have mentioned, the question then arises as to the most appropriate time for the meeting. It occurs to me that it should not be called together till after the next August election.

The Constitution provides that "the Senate of this State shall consist of fifty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts: which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and afterwards at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one." It is also provided that the apportionment of the members of the House of Commons "shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are herein before directed to be laid off." If the General Assembly should be called together before the regular period, it would of course be a session, and the first after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. The language of the Constitution is not the first regular and biennial session, but "at its first session." It would, therefore, seem that if the Legislature is convened, the Constitution requires the Senatorial districts to be laid off and the members of the House of Commons to be apportioned. If it is convened before the next August election it will be composed of members chosen in 1850, who I presume, were not elected with a view to laying off the Senatorial districts and apportioning the members of the House of Commons. I therefore submit whether a regard for public interest and a respect for public opinion, do not require that the time for convening the General Assembly should be postponed till the first Monday in October next. The Legislature then called together would be fresh from the people, and fully prepared to reflect their will on these subjects and all others.

The next session of the General Assembly will in all probability be one of more than ordinary length. Laying off the Congressional and Senatorial districts, apportioning the members of the House of Commons, and acting upon the Report of the Commissioners added to the ordinary business of legislation, will protract the session. The people might go on and in their primary meetings nominate their candidates for Electors, and the General Assembly, when convened, might pass the necessary act in time for the Presidential election. The Legislature could then proceed to lay off the Senatorial districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons; repeal for the session, the act fixing the time for the meeting of the General Assembly, and then act upon the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Statutes, or upon any other business of legislation. In this way it seems to me the expense and inconvenience of an extra session might be avoided.

This communication, you will observe is predicated upon the fact that the term of the members of the Legislature commences at the regular biennial election in August. Upon this point I think there can be no doubt. It has been said that this construction would operate as an inconvenience, for if the office of Governor were to become vacant after the election in August, then there would be no Speaker of the Senate to succeed him. Even admitting this to be true, it argues nothing; for we all know that an inconvenience experienced from a provision in the Constitution does not authorize us to change its construction. The Constitution provides that members of the Assembly shall be biennially chosen. All seem to admit that they are elected for a term of two years. In 1835 the Constitution was amended, and instead of each county having a Senator and two members of the House of Commons, a different mode of representation was substituted. Although the amended Constitution was ratified in November, 1835, an ordinance of the Convention postponed its operation till the 1st of January, 1836. The Constitution which went into effect on that day, abolished the Assembly elected under the old Constitution, and consequently the first Assembly chosen under the new Constitution was elected at the summer elections of 1836. The term of the members of that Assembly commenced from the election. If the term commenced from the election then, it must be so now, for the Constitution has not been changed since that time.

I most respectfully ask advice in relation to convening the General Assembly. I am, very respectfully,  
Your obt. servant,  
DAVID S. REID.

TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

WHEREUPON IT WAS ORDERED, that the Council of State do advise the Governor to call a session of the members of the General Assembly to be elected in August next, to meet in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in October next, as proposed in the preceding communication.

W. S. HILL, Pres. of Coun.  
No further business coming before the Council that body adjourned.

### MARKETS.

TARBORO' MARKET, June 5.  
Tar river continues too low for navigation, and trade in Produce very dull without any material variation in prices.  
Turpentine—Virgin dip, \$1 90; Old dip, \$1 80 to \$1 85.  
Serape 40 cts. per 100 lbs.  
Tar, \$1 per barrel.  
Corn, \$2 75 to \$3 per bbl.  
Bacon, 11 to 12 cts.  
Lard, 11 to 12 cts.  
Cotton, 7 cts.  
Fish—none in market but whole Herrings at \$5 per bbl.

Washington Market, June 1.  
N. Stores—No change to notice in any article since our last review—receipts very light.  
Corn—No sales to report and none offering from boats this week.

### CANDIDATES.

Election on Thursday, 5th Aug. next.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM NORFLEET, Esq., as a candidate for election to the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

### Dr. McLane's Liver Pills

Were not, like the quack nostrums of the day, got up with a view to profit, but were discovered, after many years of study, by one of the first physicians in the United States, and used in his private practice. Their marked success elicited the most unqualified approbation of physicians and others who had witnessed their effects. Possessing all the sensitive feelings of a thorough-bred

physician, Dr. McLane dreaded being classed with the shallow pretenders who crowd the columns of the newspapers with puffs of "sovereign remedies," for a long time declined the request, many that he would proclaim his remedy to the public; but, finally, so much persuasion on the part of physicians and others who had witnessed wonderful cures effected by the Pills, he consented to prepare a statement; it is also valuable as a testimony of the efficacy of these Pills.

This is to certify that I have been associated with Dr. McLane, in the practice of medicine, for nearly twenty years and a half. I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of Dr. McLane's Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the Liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.  
For sale by Geo. Howard Tarboro', sold also by druggists and dealers generally—sold at wholesale by all the principal druggists in the United States.

### Advertisement.

THE Trustees of the Franklin Institute convened May 17th, and passed the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That A. W. Pearce, on account of his hostility to this School, and is hereby dismissed from the Board.

Resolved, That our Principal, Mr. Richardson, has sustained a high and honorable course in the recent unfortunate events; That we deem him a Gentleman, and, as stated in our School Circular, "unrivalled in his profession."

Resolved, That in consideration of the disturbance produced by the arrest of A. W. Pearce upon our Principal, and the consequent determination of the Students in his defence, we deem it advisable to suspend the operations of the school for the present session.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be sent to the "Register," "Standard," "Biblical Recorder," and "Warrenton News" for publication.

By order of the Board of Trustees,  
JNO. ADAMS HARRISON, Sec.  
May 28, 1852. 23-3

### For the Northern Cities



### Scaboard and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Scaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Southern cities promptly and with despatch. The Cars leave Weldon daily at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers.

HERALD, GEORGIA, OR NORTH CAROLINA.

for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive at the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening without loss of sleep, and with no change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optional with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. Peterson, Agt.  
Office Scaboard & R. R. Co.  
Weldon, N. C. May 28, '52.